

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1058.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1802.

[VOLUME XXVII.]

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warrenton, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—
3 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,
AND
1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which
he will sell low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1802.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for
Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

ANTIGUA RUM, Scotch Snuff,
Green Coffee, Tumblers, assorted,
Sugar, Writing Paper,
Pepper, Bandanna Handker-
chiefs,
Castile Soap,
German Steel.

November 16, 1802.

By the several late Arrivals,
Wm. Mackenzie & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large
supply of the best pieces of French
Burr Stones, has recommenced the manu-
facture of Burr Millstones, on his patent-
ed improved plan, at the corner of Ninth
and Market streets, Philadelphia; where
his customers may now be supplied with
those of the best quality, and at the
different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, of which
he has a large and general assortment
Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast
Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts
at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia,
New York, Baltimore, Washington, or
Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping
(at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill-
stones to either of the above mentioned
ports, Richmond and Petersburg are fre-
quent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with
Bohn & Shingliff, Baltimore, and Dean
& Gardner, Alexandria.
Orders from a distance will be strictly
attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from the late
Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to secure a
debt due to John Thornton, sen. of said
county, will be sold, by public auction,
for ready money, to the highest bidder,
at Hanover court house, on Wednes-
day the 22d day of December next, be-
ing court day,

A Tract of Land,

In Caroline county, whereon Mr. John
Thilman now resides,

CONTAINING by estima-
tion 200 acres, more or less. A de-
scription of the land is thought unneces-
sary, as it is presumed that those inclined to
purchase will view the tract.

HARDIN BURNLEY, Trustee.
HENRY ROBERTSON, }
Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [tdf.]

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

In the corner store of Mr. Harris's large
brick building, a few doors above the
Post-Office, and immediately on the
street leading to the Capitol.

A N extensive assortment of Gold, Silver
and Pinchback WATCHES, of every
description.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and
Gilt, which have just been received from
Europe.

A great variety of Watch-Maker's Ma-
terials and Watch Trinkets;
All of which will be disposed of at the
most reasonable prices.

PETER THOMEQUEX.

N. B. Watch-Makers and Dealers will
be supplied at reduced prices.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1802.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public
auction, for ready money, on the
third Monday in December next,
being court day, in virtue of a
decree of the honorable High
Court of Chancery, holden in the
city of Richmond, in favor of
David Rofs, complainant, against
John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land

In said county, belonging to said Old;
THE one containing one hun-
dred and twenty acres, more or less;
the other, five acres, containing a valuable
mine of Iron-Ore. All the right and
title of the said John Old, in and to certain
entries of land made by him, adjacent to
the two tracts aforesaid or either of them.
The decree of the court and the mortgage
will be produced at the sale, for the satis-
faction of the purchasers. The said land
was advertised in September last, and the
sale postponed, as only one of the com-
missioners could conveniently attend on
that day, but will certainly be sold as the
time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD, } Commissioners
JOHN CHRISTIAN, }

The sale of the above prop-
erty was, by mistake, advertised in fev-
eral numbers of this paper to take
place on the 21st of Nov. next. The
sale will be (as above) on the 3d
Monday in December next.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thurs-
day the 30th of December next, at
12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the
city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the
estate of the late Andrew Ronald, deced-
ed—viz.
2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
2000 acres on Green River, on the mouth
of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the
South East forks of Skeggs Beaver
Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Cha-
dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct.
1786, and purchased of him by the late
Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in
the court of appeals in the state of Ken-
tucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certi-
ficate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one
fourth of the purchase money to be paid
in 6 months from the day of sale; one
fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth
payable in 18 months, and one fourth
payable in two years, with bond and ap-
proved security—the bonds to bear inter-
est from the date.

William Wischam,

Executor to the estate of Andrew
Ronald.
Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

Loft or Misland,

BY the subscriber, living in
Manchester, a NOTE OF HAND,
executed by Col. Archibald Wallhall of
Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Pow-
hatan, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
payable the first day of January next. A
liberal reward will be given to any person
who will deliver it to

David Patterson, jr.

Nov. 29, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on
Thursday the 30th December next,
at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the
city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

- Lot 1st. 900 Acres, in Warren-
county, Bay creek, above
Sulphur Lick;
2 800 do. do. Walnut
creek;
3 950 do. do. above Sulph-
ur Lick;
4 207 2-3 do. do. middle
Fork Drakes creek;
5 1300 do. do. Skeggs Bea-
ver creek;
6 1000 do. do. north side
Big Barren;
7 2000 Acres in Green
county, east side south
fork Little Barren;
8 1240 do. do. south side
Little Barren;
9 5000 Acres in Logan C.
on Big Barren river;
10 890 do. do. N. side of
Cumberland river;
11 656 2-3 do. do. South
side of do.
12 270 do. do. North side
of do.
13 1000 do. do. West Fork
Crocus creek;
14 865 2-3 do. do. South
Fork Little Barren,

Acres 17101

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of
Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.
SPECIAL warranty will be given on se-
curing the payment of the purchase
money by bond with approved security,
payable, one fourth in six months from the
day of sale, one fourth in twelve months,
one fourth in eighteen months, and one
fourth payable in two years, with interest
from the date of purchase.

James Brown.

Wm. Wischam,

Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald
Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. t25D

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I
wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett,
Pollard & Johnston, of Richmond, inclos-
ing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annex-
ed, amounting to 1850 dols; which letter
was given to William Bell, then my clerk,
to put into the post-office, which he did not
do, but has absconded with the letter and its
contents. The above reward will be paid
for apprehending him without the money.—
He is about 30 years old, dark complexion,
on hair and eyes, speaks low and rather
in a whispering tone of voice; has a bushy
appearance when spoken to; is about 6
feet high, spare made, and has broad fea-
tures. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the
23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel
bound for Baltimore; his dress was of a
light colour when he went away, but it
is probable he has since changed it.

Edward Johnston.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

- 1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 13d Aug.
1799, for 100 dollars.
10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Nor-
folk Branch Bank, to wit:
May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801,
No. 3449, 3440, 34 6, 3558, 3554, 3533;
3506, 3502 and 3492.
15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May
2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No.
2843, 2761, 2759; Jan. 16, 1802, No.
675; June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918;
May 19, 1801, No. 2363, 2532; Octo-
ber 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4058, 4085,
4086, 4012.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public auction,
for ready money, pursuant to a decree of
the High Court of Williamburg, to
satisfy a debt due from Joseph Thompson,
to the estate of James Wilson, dec'd.

House & Lot,

In the said city,

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd
resided. The sale will be made by
the Serjeant of the said city, on the pre-
mises, and will be at 10 o'clock.
Williamburg, Dec. 1, 1802. jw

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pum-
frey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig Ann, Robert Lord,
Master, from Boston,
GOOD BROWN SUGAR, in
hogheads and barrels,
Swedish Iron, assorted for tires,
&c.
Nutmegs and Cloves.
A few boxes best white Castile
Soap.
Fresh Currents.
A few Musquers.
Richmond, Dec. 2, 1802. tf

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday
the 11th December, at Bell's new tavern,
in this city, all the articles of Philoso-
phical Apparatus, belonging to the es-
tate of the late Archibald Currie, dec'd.
consisting of a large elegant

Electrifying Machine,

With its appurtenances;

SUPPOSED to be the largest,
most powerful, and best fitted up of
any in Virginia, if not in America. An-
other Electrifying Machine, upon a smaller
scale; Two Microscopes, &c. &c. Also
an elegant and complete edition of the
Works of Hogarth, together with some
Prints and sundry other articles.

The foregoing articles may be seen two
days preceding the sale, at the said tavern,
between the hours of three and five in the
afternoon.

JOHN PUMFREY, Administrator.
Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1802. 31

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT MAN,
ACQUAINTED with ta-
king care of horses and driving
a carriage. For such a one recom-
mended for honesty and sobriety.
liberal hire will be given. Enquire
of the Printer.
Nov. 30, 1802

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the sub-
scriber, on the 21st ultimo, an ap-
prentice boy by the name of LEWIS
HEAD, alias LEWIS IRONMONGER.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 6
inches high, dark eyes and hair, and thin
visage. Had on when he went away, a
short Virginia cloth coat, nankeen pan-
talons, white Marbled waistcoat, and
black hat, with a very narrow brim. He
took with him sundry other articles of
wearing apparel, not recollected. He also
carried off with him a number of shoe-
maker's tools, which he had tied up in a
Bandanna handkerchief. He formerly
lived with a coach-maker at the Bowling
Green, at which place, or Fredericksburg,
expect he is lurking;—or he may be in
New Kent county, near his mother re-
sides. I will give the above reward to
any person that will deliver the said ap-
prentice to me in Richmond, or secure
him in jail so that I get him again. All
persons are forewarned harbouring the
said apprentice, and all masters of vessels
cautioned against carrying him out of the
state.

RALPH ALLEN.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1802. 12W3W

From the New-York Herald.

CASE OF MR. RUTLEDGE.

[Continued from our last.]

I Jacob Richardson, jun. assistant
post-master, on oath depose and de-
clare, that I examined the letters
mentioned in the foregoing deposi-
tion of the post-master, after their re-
ception in the post-office, and before
they were put into the mail, and that
they appeared to me to be in the hand
writing of John Rutledge, member
of congress, though disguised.—The
letters were handed by Mr. Rut-
ledge's girl.—A letter from the pre-
sident of the United States to Ni-
cholas Geffroy, which came in the
mail, was delivered to Mr. Ellery,
by permission of Mr. Geffroy. No
other letter directed to Mr. Geffroy
was ever delivered to Mr. Ellery,
within my knowledge, from the post-
office; nor did I ever see any such
other or second letter.

JACOB RICHARDSON, jr.
Newport, Oct. 5, 1802.

Newport, ff.

At Newport, on the day above-
named, Jacob Richardson, jun. ap-
peared, and on oath, declared the a-
bove deposition by him subscribed,
to be the truth—before
THOMAS PECKHAM,
Justice of the peace.

It seems Mr. Kinlock, as the
friend of Mr. Rutledge, called on
young Richardson for an explanati-
on of his affidavit—what kind of a
being this young Richardson is, will
be seen from the following deposti-
on.

As to Mr. Kinlock, we defy con-
tradiction when we say "he is a man
of unimpeached honor and integrity;
a scholar of elegant, correct, and ex-
tensive literature, and a gentleman."

The candid reader is now called
upon to read, attentively, the state-
ment made by Mr. Kinlock, and
compare it with what has been sworn
to by the Richardsons—men so ut-
terly destitute of all sense of decen-
cy, as well as justice, as to have de-
clared, after their oaths had been
published, "if Rutledge has not got
enough, we can give him more."

State of Rhode-Island, ff.

Cleland Kinlock, being duly sworn,
maketh oath, that on the evening of the
20th inst. he accompanied Mr. J. Rutledge
to the house of Mr. Richardson the post-
master, whom they found standing at his
door—that Mr. Rutledge accosted him,
and requested the favor of a few moments
conversation with him: Whereupon he
declined said Rutledge, and this deponent
to walk in: That Mr. J. Rutledge then
desired to know of said Richardson, whe-
ther he ever remembered the delivery, at
his office, of any letters for Mr. Jefferson,
either by said Rutledge himself, or by any
servant of his, or by any one of his family;
to which said Richardson replied, "that
a question which I do not choose to
answer." Upon which, Mr. K. observed,
he had thought it a civil question, or he
should not have asked it; but since he
Mr. K. thought otherwise, he would wish
him a good night: That accordingly Mr.
R. and this deponent got up to go away,
and while they were going away, that
said Richardson added, "I don't keep a
record of these matters; I don't know
who brought the letters; but I know that
they were brought and regularly forward-
ed."

CLELAND KINLOCK.

Sworn Sept. 23, 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD,

Dep. Sec'y of Pub. Not. ex off.

I Cleland Kinlock of South Carolina,
do hereby testify, that in a conversation
held by me with Jacob Richardson, jun.
on the evening of the 10th inst. I told him
I had read an affidavit under his name, in
the paper called the Rhode Island Repub-
lican, of the ninth inst. in which there ap-
peared to be an ambiguity, which would
lead people to understand from it, much
more than he possibly meant to depose;
and as a friend to Mr. Rutledge, I request-
ed said Richardson to give an explanation
of his affidavit; presuming that, in jus-
tice to Mr. Rutledge, upon whom the
affidavit was made to bear, and from a
regard to truth, and the character he
would wish to support, as a candid man,
he could have no unwillingness to explain
his meaning, and to relate with fairness,
all he knew of the transaction. I then ask-
ed said Richardson whether he was pre-
sent when the letters, mentioned in his
affidavit, were brought to the Post-Office?
—He replied indirectly, that they were
brought by Mr. Rutledge's girl, the girl
who usually brought his letters. To the
same question afterwards repeated, he
evasive replied, that he knew the girl ve-
ry well; she was a little white girl, about
eleven or twelve years old, and if produced,
he would identify her. Having in the
course of our further conversation, several
times reverted to the same question, and
always receiving the same indirect and un-
satisfactory answers, I at last said to him,
"but Mr. Richardson, you do not answer
my question; were you or were you not
present when the letters were delivered?"
He then mentioned an individual of the
family (other than his father or himself)
to whom he said, one of the letters was
delivered; and being further urged to say,
whether either of the letters was deliver-
ed in his presence, he at last, with great
hesitation, said, that one of them was.—
On Monday following, I called on Mr.
Richardson, and told him that I had com-
municated to Mr. Rutledge the conversa-
tion I had held with him the evening be-
fore, and had learnt from Mr. Rutledge,
that two white girls, and only two, had
lived in his family, since his arrival from
Carolina; and asked him whether, if they
were presented to him, he would be so
good as to point out the one, he meant to
lay brought letters; to this he readily as-
sented; and asked me, as he had once
before done, to name one of them. I told

that one of them, whose name I did not know, was now living at Mrs. Dalany's; and that the other, as I understood, was named Polly Osborne: he smiled, and said he did not know Osborne's children, but when he saw her, he would tell if she was the girl; saying again, she was a little white girl eleven or twelve years old. This, as I imagined, was exactly the description of Osborne's girl. The satisfied expression of his countenance, when I named this girl, and the manner in which he had twice led me to name her, impressed me at the time, with the idea, that his thoughts pointed to this girl; and that he was pleased to hear me mention her, as one who lived in Mr. Rutledge's family; although I had told him that, in Mr. Rutledge's opinion, there was no white girl in his family at the time alluded to; a circumstance which I thought it fair and proper to state, before he should commit himself by identifying any one. The next morning, having learnt that this Polly Osborne lived with Mr. Stephen T. Northam, I waited on Mr. Richardson, and requested him to appoint a time for seeing her, which he delayed, whereupon I reminded him of his promise to do so; to which he replied, that he had, the night before, been informed that this girl was not in Mr. Rutledge's family at the time. I then asked him to see the other girl, who lived at Mrs. Dalany's. He replied he would not go after the girl. I further asked if he would say, whether either of these girls was the one he meant to allude to in his affidavit, if they were brought before him in any place he should appoint? He replied, "he would not trouble himself any further about the business; that he did not expect his conversation was to be mentioned again; that he would say no more upon the subject, and I might make the most of it." I told him I had not attempted to draw any thing out of him; and that it was impossible he could have expected the circumstances he had stated, were not to be mentioned, had I had expressly informed him in the beginning of our conversation, that I applied to him as the friend of Mr. Rutledge, and for the purpose of having his affidavit corrected, and obtaining from him all the information he could give, towards placing the transaction in its true point of view. I then further urged the said Richardson to point out the girl he meant in his affidavit; and what other knowledge he had of the business; but could afterwards obtain from him only short and evasive answer.

CLELAND KINLOCK.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1802.
State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn before me, B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. and Pub. Not. ex off.

Although the discussion of this very extraordinary affair has engrossed more of our paper than we had foreseen, yet, when we consider it as the measure of a party, originating, we fear, from a higher source than a Rhode-Island Senator, and directed against one of the most leading federalists and irreproachable men in the union, it cannot be thought to have occupied an under share of our attention. We shall now give the remainder of the testimony which has been produced to meet this cruel and malicious attack.

I William Moore, jun. of Newport, merchant hereby declare, that being intimate in the family of capt. Northam, and happening at his house on Thursday evening, October 14, and seeing there the little girl called Polly Osborne, who I understood was hinted at in the Rhode-Island Republican of the 9th inst. as having carried letters to the post-office from Mr. Rutledge, I was induced to ask her some questions upon the subject; in her several answers to which, she told me, that she lived in Mr. Rutledge's family about two weeks; she could not tell exactly when, but she left it the said day Betsey Chapman was hired, and that no other white girl was there at the time she was. I asked her whether she ever carried any letter to any person or place while at Mr. Rutledge's; she replied she never did, except one note to Mr. Read, which was open. I asked her if she ever went to the post-office for letters for Mr. Rutledge? she replied she never did. I asked her if she ever carried any letters to the post-office for Mr. Rutledge? no, she said, she never did, and she would not say she had if all the town wished her to; she was asked whether any person had wished her to say so? she evaded this question, and discovered great uneasiness whenever, in any shape, it was reverted to; but being asked whether she had not told a person that her father, when he called her home the evening before, had told her a great sum of money was offered to the girl who would say she carried the letters, and that she was the girl who had carried them? she seemed startled, and said, by way of qualifying, that what she had said

was, that her father told her she might get something handsome if she said she carried the letters, and she might get herself into difficulty.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1802.
State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn before me, B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. and Pub. Not. ex off.

Albro Anthony being sworn, declares, that he resides at present in the family of captain Northam; was present at the foregoing conversation, and testifies that it is truly related.

ALBRO ANTHONY.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn before me, B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. and Pub. Not. ex off.

Horace Senter, of Newport, physician, being sworn, testifies, that on Monday evening Mr. William Osborne came to his house, and the deponent's brother Nathaniel, being present, observed to Mr. Osborne that he had heard strange things about him. Mr. Osborne asked what the deponent's brother replied, that he was said he was going to bring forward his child, to swear he had carried letters to the post-office for Mr. Rutledge, directed to the President of the United States. Mr. Osborne said he had examined his daughter, and she did not carry the letters; that she never carried any letters while at Mr. Rutledge's, except a note to Mr. Read; he further said, that if his daughter had carried the letters, he should be brought forward to prove it. This conversation was in the presence of Mr. Auboyneax, Mr. Thomas Hornsby, and the deponent's two brothers.

HORACE SENTER.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1802.
State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn before me, B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. and Pub. Not. ex off.

Rhody Chappell, of Newport, being duly sworn, declares, that shortly after Mr. Rutledge's arrival from Carolina, she was employed by Mrs. Rutledge in making up linen, and other articles for the family. That for three weeks after their removal (which she believes was about the middle of July) into the house now occupied by them in Washington-Square, she was at Mrs. Rutledge's very frequently; she believes every other day; that during this period Mrs. Rutledge was put to great inconvenience for the want of a maid servant; was desirous of hiring one, and had applied to this deponent for the purpose; that she was well acquainted with all the servants of the family, and that to the best of her knowledge and belief there was no white girl or woman, no young female domestic of any sort in the family, at the time alluded to; and that had there been such, she is persuaded it could not possibly have escaped her recollection.

RHODY CHAPPELL.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn to, 13 day of March, A. D. 1802,
Before me, B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. and Pub. Not. ex off.

Thereby certify, that Mr. Rutledge received from me the keys of Miss Mumford's house, in Washington-Square, on the 16th day of July, 1801; and that he took possession of the same on the 14th, or the day following.

GEORGE LAWTON,

Agent for Miss Mumford.

October 14, 1802.

Betsy Chapman being sworn, testifies that she went to live at Mr. Rutledge's, to the best of her recollection, about the last of August, 1801. That while there she never carried any letters to the post-office, or to any other place. She remembered being twice sent for newspapers to the post-office, but never received there any letters for Mr. Rutledge or any other person, and she is quite positive she never carried any letter, while at Mr. Rutledge's either to the post-office or the postmaster's house.

BETSY CHAPMAN,

mark
State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Taken and sworn to before me, O. O. O.
ber 16, 1802

B. HAZARD,

Dep. Sec'y and Pub. Not. ex off.
I the subscriber being present, heard the above deposition deliberately read over to Betsey Chapman, and heard her declare it to be true, and saw her make her mark thereunto.

R. DULANY.

We are now prepared to make a concise recapitulation of the facts.

On the first of August, 1801, more than fifteen months ago, two letters were sent to the President of the United States, under the borrowed signature of Nicholas Geffroy, a watch-maker at Newport, advising and urging him (the President) to make certain improper removals and appointments. To which letters, answers were returned as from the President, but whether really written by him or not, cannot perhaps be precisely affirmed, since they were obtained from Geffroy, and could never be seen after they were once in the possession of Mr. Christopher Ellery, who certainly is a principal in the affair. To the request of Geffroy, made, it does not appear when, but evidently some months afterwards, that he would deliver him the answers of the President, Ellery said it was out of his power as he had delivered them to Mr. Jefferson himself. Geffroy states, that the wafer of the letter received by him was, at the time of

his receiving it, and, as from a recent insertion, and that, unable to comprehend its contents and supposing from this appearance of the wafer that an imposition had been practised upon him, he went back to the Post-master with his letter, who immediately took it again and returned him the postage without hesitation; that Mr. Ellery who happened to be present, got the letter from the deponent, under pretence of comparing it with some of Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing at home and afterwards on such comparison pronounced the answers to be genuine. Nothing further was heard of this circumstance, nor does it appear to have been communicated to any one, till more than a year afterwards; then and not till then, it being just on the eve of the Carolina election for member of Congress, there appeared in the Democratic paper an attack upon Mr. Rutledge, the federal candidate for that state, predicated on these letters. An attempt was made to impress the public with a belief that Mr. Rutledge had been the author of the Geffroy letters from their make against the president and with a view to bring his administration into contempt. We have seen how the attack has been repelled, and how it has been supported; a more particular examination of this shall conclude what we have to say on this subject.

(To be continued.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

[The letter from Doctor Irvine, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, to David A. Ogden, Esq. Counsellor at law, with Mr. Ogden's answer, may be esteemed documents of the greatest importance, as they clearly prove the wicked means which are adopted by the Jeffersonian editors, to destroy the popularity of those, who do not exactly conform with the views of the present administration. As constituting a federal paper, we wish to be explicitly understood, as only supporting the principles of the constitution of the United States, without any regard to persons or party whatever. It is the duty of the editor of a newspaper, to investigate the designs and actions of the administration, and to comment upon them, consistently with the articles of the Union, and the laws of morality. But it is the province of the people to choose and elect. The editors of newspapers, if they confine themselves to their proper sphere, ought only to give a candid and impartial statement of the actions of the executive, to examine carefully the proceedings of the president and the subordinate officers of government, in private as well as in public life. Whoever are president and vice-president, if they conduct themselves with that upright integrity, which becomes the first officers of government, and display that ability which is necessary for persons in their situation; it is incumbent on every honest man to give them his support. If the first magistrates of the Union be charged with any crime, it is the particular duty of newspapers to investigate the grounds of their charges; if they are founded in truth, they ought to be proclaimed to the world. If on the contrary, they are discovered to proceed from malice or envy, the accusers and propagators merit every censure which the public voice can inflict. Without any further observations, we therefore submit the two following letters to our readers, which we are confident, will wipe away any stain that may be attached to the character of Mr. Burr, and consign his enemies to eternal disgrace.]

From the CHRONICLE EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

Sir, Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I flatter myself that the contents of this letter will preclude the necessity of an apology for addressing you.

It has been asserted in various publications that Mr. Burr, during the late election for President and Vice-President, entered into negotiations and agreed to terms with the federal party, or with certain individuals of that party, with a view to advance himself to the office of President, to the exclusion of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Burr, in a letter to Governor Bloomfield, dated the 21st Sept. last, declared that all such allegations were false and groundless; and the charges have been renewed in more recent publications, which point to you by name, as the person through whom such negotiations were carried on and terms concluded. It has now become interesting to a great portion of the community to be informed how far these assertions and charges have been authorized by you, or are warranted by your knowledge of facts.

Having received frequent anonymous communications for the Morning Chronicle, relative to these matters, and being unwilling to occupy the paper with vague and unsubstantiated conjectures or remarks on a subject of such importance, I am induced to apply directly to yourself for an authentic source of information. I wish with the more confidence, from a persuasion that you can have no wish to suffer false reports to circulate under the authority of your name, for mere party purposes; and that, in the actual posture of things, you cannot be averse to declare publicly and explicitly your agency, if any, in the business. I take the liberty therefore of requesting your written declaration to the points above stated, together with any circumstances you may be pleased to communicate, tending to establish the

truth or falsehood of the charges in question.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't.
P. IRVING.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1802.

David A. Ogden, Esq.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1802.

Sir, Though I did not conceive it to be incumbent upon me, or in itself proper to notice a publication in a newspaper, in which my name was used without my permission or knowledge, yet I have no objection to reply to an enquiry which comes in the shape of that contained in your letter, and from a person of your standing in society.

I declare that my journey to the City of Washington, in the year 1800, was purely on private business, and without any understanding or concert whatever with Col. Burr, whom I met at the stage-office on his way to Trenton, not having had before the least intimation of such a meeting; and that I was not then, or at any time, charged by him with any commission or errand of a political nature. In the course of our journey no political conversation took place but of a general nature, and in the presence of the passengers.

When about to return from the city of Washington, two or three members of congress, of the federal party, spoke to me about their views as to the election of President, desiring me to converse with Col. Burr on the subject, and to ascertain whether he would enter into terms. On my return to New-York I called on Col. Burr and communicated the above to him. He explicitly declined the explanation, and did neither propose nor agree to any terms. I had no other interview or communication with him on the subject, and so little was I satisfied with this, that in a letter which I soon afterwards wrote to a member of congress, and which was the only one I wrote, I dissuaded from giving support to Col. Burr, and advised rather to acquiesce in the election of Mr. Jefferson, as the less dangerous man of the two, to that cause with which I believed the public interest to be inseparably connected.

There are no facts within my knowledge tending to establish the truth of the charges specified in your letter.

With due respect,

I am, Sir, your obed't serv't
DAVID A. OGDEN.

Dr. P. Irving.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1802.

Last Monday, being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, a quorum having assembled, they proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Edmund Harrison Esq. was elected, and being conducted to the chair, he returned thanks to the house for the honor conferred on him. Mr. James Pleasants was elected clerk, without opposition; and the former door keepers appointed.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To THOMAS PAINE.

SIR, As a public character, a title which you are not desirous to decline, you have received more applause and more reproach, than any individual who ever figured on the sphere of religious and political discussion. You have incurred undeserving abuse, and have been honored with unmerited praise. The unthinking body of Devils have worshipped you with the same admiration as the Pilgrims of the Romish Church were wont to pay to the shrine of the Priests of Loretto. The zealous bigot, and greatest enemy of Christianity, has reviled you with all the vengeance of a persecuting demon. Amid these two bands of mad infidelity, and wild religious ardor, I trust you will not be displeased, although perhaps surprised, if a single individual should approach you in a middle course, and unfold his sentiments, without the garb of flattery or the satire of invective.

Whether a citizen of France or of the United States, I certainly consider you as invested with full power, according to the articles of the constitution of this country, to deliver your ideas on politics, on religion, and even on public and private characters. You have a right to attack the authenticity of the divine revelation, you have a right to vindicate democracy, and you have an equal right to make strictures on the conduct of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. This is a license which has been enjoyed for ages in Great Britain, which is allowed in America, and which I hope will in time be extended to all the nations on the earth. I question not the power or the privilege. I only doubt the propriety of the exercise, and I hope to prove that your conduct hitherto, in these respects, has been injurious to society, as regards government, religion, and personal happiness.

By the constitution of Great Britain, as well as that of America, individuals are at full liberty to dispose of their personal effects, or of the ideas of their minds, according to their caprice or folly, provided they do not invade the laws of their country. But were a peer or a commoner of fortune, to expend his income in prodigal

gacy and debauch, or in destroying industry among the lower classes of society, he certainly would be hated and despised among all good men. In like manner, were the philosopher, or man of letters, to exercise all his talents, for the purpose of cutting asunder those bonds of friendship which connect men together, and which render them happy on this earth, he would equally merit the same censure with the profligate peer and wealthy commoner. The king of England has a right to grant salaries, from his private purse, to the most worthless characters for the purpose of encouraging vice, and the president of the United States has the same right. But were either George the third or Mr. Jefferson to act in this manner, they would justly incur hatred and contempt. The one would deserve the strait jacket, and the other to be deposed; for although Britons have not the power of deposing their chief magistrate, yet they have the privilege of tying his arms as a Bedlamite, and of electing a Regency, which answers the very same purpose. This mode of punishing irregular conduct in a prince is even more efficacious than dismissal from office, and were Mr. Jefferson invested with the same powers as George the third, and under the same restrictions, it is most probable, Mr. Paine, that you would have been still a subject of Bonaparte.

In a free country, men enjoy a right of doing many things, the exercise of which right is deemed vice or infamy, and the agent himself a devil or a lunatic. Both you and I have a right, were we inclined to adopt the whim of living all weathers among caverns and rocks, with wolves and bears, in place of our own species, and to spurn with disdain the manners of civilized life. But were we to act so, we should unquestionably be regarded as beings of a deranged intellect. We have also a right to follow the example of Nero, and to indulge in the torture of inoffensive animals. We may with impunity amuse ourselves by tearing asunder the limbs of the feathered creation; or pass the idle hour by contemplating a crucifixion of butterflies. The person, however, who would regale himself by such a pastime, ought to be viewed in no other light but an earthly demon, and many of your actions, Sir, in my opinion, can be considered only as approximating to the works of such fiends.

The principal, and indeed the only end of all government is, to promote the happiness of the people. The truth of this proposition, I presume, you will not dispute. The name of a monarchy or a republic signifies little. The consequences which flow from any system of government, or the comforts and evils which it affords, are the circumstances which deserve consideration. Happiness, however, is a term which is in every person's mouth, a phantom which all pursue, and which like an invisible spirit is no where to be found. Its attributes only can be discovered. These we may obtain, and the government under which virtue and benevolence most abound, may be regarded both the most perfect and most politic.

It therefore remains to be considered, whether your labors have contributed to virtue and benevolence, or to vice and crime. If the two former are found to preponderate in the scale of effects, that have grown from your Common Sense, Rights of Man, and Age of Reason; then you may justly triumph in the supposed victory you have obtained; but if on the contrary, licentiousness, misery and bloodshed are the only fruits which have arisen from your works, you must confess yourself to have been intended by Providence as a necessary evil for the punishment of the wicked.

In your first letter you tell us, the French revolution was beginning to germinate when you arrived in France. "The principles of it (you say) were good; they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honest. But the fury of the faction soon extinguished the good, and sent the other to the scaffold. Of those who began that revolution, I am almost the only survivor, and that through a thousand dangers—I owe this, not to the prayers of the priests, nor the piety of hypocrites, but to the continued protection of Providence."

According to your own statement, therefore, the French revolution which was copied from that of America, and which you are desirous of believing was the offspring of your Common Sense, in place of adding to the happiness of the people, sent all their leaders to the scaffold, except you, the author, who was reserved by Providence to tell the mournful tale.

Your next paragraph merits particular notice. "As the French revolution advanced it fixed the attention of the world and drew from the pensioned pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack. This brought me once more on the public theatre of politics, and occasioned the pamphlet Rights of Man. It had the greatest run of any work ever published in the English language. The number of copies circulated in England, Scotland and Ireland, besides translations into foreign languages, were between four and five hundred thousand. The principles of that work were the same as those in Common Sense, and the effect would have been the same in England as it had been in America, could the vote of the nation have been quietly taken, or had equal opportunities of consulting or acting existed. The only difference between the two works was, that the one was adapted to the local circumstances of England, and the other to those of America. As to myself I acted in both cases alike; I relinquished to the people of England, as I had done to those of America, all profit from the work. My reward existed in the ambition to do good."

and in the independent happiness of my own mind."

You say the effect would have been the same in England as in America. Pray, Mr. Paine, by what logic do you prove this? If we reason from the similarity of causes producing like effects, it is much more probable that your Common Sense would have produced the same unhappy consequences in Great Britain as in France, for the one was a monarchy as well as the other. If the sudden change of government in the latter kingdom occasioned an indiscriminate slaughter, and blended vice with all the passions of nature, in a chaos of confusion, we have every reason to suppose that the same change would have produced the same disasters in Great Britain, had it not been opposed by the energetic arm of government in England, which was enfeebled in France.

You tell us, that your reward for publishing the Rights of Man, existed in the ambition to do good, and in the independent happiness of your own mind. If you enjoyed any happiness in witnessing the effects of your labours in France, you must be possessed of a mind whose sole delight is carnage and disorder; but I have a more charitable opinion even of your disposition than to believe, that you received any pleasure from the commotions of France. I rather suspect that this affection has proceeded from that unbounded egotism which pervades the whole of your productions. Perhaps no writer, except the elegant historian of the Roman Empire, has equalled the author of Common Sense, in this respect; but it ought to be remembered, Mr. Paine, that Mr. Gibbon was as different from you in talent, as the tragedian is from the lowest of the servants of Theopis. Egotism, however, is the most trifling among your failings. Your sentiments on politics and religion are the subjects for censure; and to these I shall confine myself.

I have already said that the excellence of government can only be measured by the happiness of the people, and happiness by the prevalence of virtue. The proportion of the quantity of virtue in any one country, to that of another, can be ascertained by a comparison of the number of crimes in each. If you can in any manner demonstrate, that the crimes committed in France at any period after the revolution were fewer in number than under the reign of the unfortunate Louis, then you may esteem yourself victorious. But as I am well assured that you yourself will not attempt to deny that every species of vice and licentiousness increased after France became a republic, you must in consequence confess, that you have been the occasion of that increase of crime, as you have affirmed to yourself the glory of the revolution. I trust when I speak in this manner, you will not suppose that I mean a monarchical form of government would be preferable to a republic in America. The function of ages, which ramps respect and excellence upon a monarchy in Europe, sheds odium and disgrace upon the same form of government in this country. Europeans from time immemorial have acknowledged the hereditary right of royalty. Americans, from their first settlement in the western world, have neither known kings or nobles. This is the political distinction between the inhabitants of the two continents. An attempt at monarchy in America would produce the same fatal consequences as the recent struggles for the establishment of a republic have done in France.

Your attack upon what you term the federal papers is founded in rancor and inconsistent with your conduct. There is no newspaper in America, federal or even democratical, that I know of, has taken such liberties with personal characters of standing in society, as you have done with Mr. Washington and Mr. Adams. Your invective, when a citizen of the French republic, against Mr. Washington, will always remain a monument of your ingratitude, and will constitute a blot in your character which will never be effaced either by your own labours or any patronage which you may receive from Mr. Jefferson. The benediction of the statesman of Monticello does not act like the prayers of a Roman Pontiff; it can neither absolve you from sin in the minds of Americans, or bestow upon you the grace of heaven. You tell us in your third letter, that after Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, he reclaimed you, and invited you to his house; but your memory serves you not to relate, that upon showing Mr. Monroe the letters in manuscript, which you addressed to Mr. Washington, that he informed you, their publication would forfeit his friendship for you; and that upon perusing in your resolution, you were under the necessity of exchanging a bed in the ambassador's house for one in his stable. Mr. Monroe did not patronize you, as Mr. Jefferson does, or suffer you to belch forth your slander against Mr. Washington in your presence. His humanity afforded you the same shelter as he gave his horses, and this was the utmost extent of his patronage.

Your language, when speaking of Mr. Adams, is in the same style as your letters to Washington. Your affectation of candor and impartiality is therefore the grossest deception, and demonstrates that you are capable of framing a deliberate untruth. I cannot say of the author of Common Sense, as Junius observed of the Duke of Grafton—"that we have no adequate idea of the endless variety of his character;" for you, Sir, have given us ample proofs of the diversity of your talents, of your inclinations, and of your proneness to vice, licentiousness and falsehood. You affirm that Mr. Adams is a man of "paradoxical heresies," and con-

sequently of a bewildered mind." This is the first time, I believe, the public were informed that Mr. Adams ever wandered in the labyrinth of church controversy, for hereby can only apply to opinions in clerical matters. With equal propriety you remark, that "he wrote a book entitled, 'A Defence of the American Constitutions,'" and the principles of it are an attack upon them. In no part of that work, I am confident, you will find any sentiments that attack the federal constitution. The design of Mr. Adams throughout is to prove, that the constitution of the United States is copied from that of Great Britain, which it certainly is, and approaches it in theory, as near as the nature of a republic will permit.

You next ask, "for what purpose could an army of twenty-five thousand men be wanted, during the late hostilities in Europe?" A single reflection might have taught the most credulous, that while the war raged between France and England, neither could spare a man to invade America. Egypt was certainly as far removed in policy from France as the United States, and yet the ambition of the directory even reached the offensive though bigoted people, notwithstanding of the war with England. Why, might they not then, with the same reason, have invaded the United States? This army of twenty-five thousand men, which you have attempted to ridicule, was one of the causes which prevented them; and I am astonished this did not occur to you.

I have said that the effects of a republican form of government in America, are very different from what they would be in Europe, and experience has proved this to be the case. All political and moral principles, as well as philosophical, must be submitted to the test of experience. The period of trial may, no doubt, vary according to circumstances; but sooner or later, the real effect will be discovered. Would you only confine yourself to reason, and endeavor to demonstrate in a clear perspicuous manner, whatever propositions your fancy may suggest, your labors would be acceptable to parties of all description, no matter whether you attempt to advocate desism or jacobinism. As long as you adhere to the rigid rules of demonstration, without attempting to mislead the ignorant by declamation or wild enthusiastic jargon; you will be heard with pleasure, and listened to with attention. Mr. Hume was an equal sceptic with you, Mr. Paine; but Mr. Hume was venerated by the pious, as well as the deistical classes in society. A man who resorts to the arts that you do in politics and religion, ought to be regarded as a quack or impostor in morals, and deserves to be treated with the same contempt as a quack in physics. No person of judgment ever took offence at the writings of Hume, Gibbon, or the author of the Wealth of Nations. Both they and their productions were treated with respect. It is not the doctrine, but the mode of enforcing it, that creates disgust in the minds of men. Would any deist or atheist show the fallacy of the revelation in a manner equally satisfactory with the demonstration of one of Euclid's theorems none but a fool or a madman would be a Christian; but until this be done, none but these descriptions of the human species, or devils incarnate, or persons of sceptical belief, will dispute the authenticity of the scriptures; if they have had an opportunity of examining the several proofs which have been offered in their support.

It is to be sincerely regretted, Mr. Paine, that one so qualified by nature as you to figure for the advantage of mankind, should employ his time and his talents to the work of purposes. For what endeavor can be regarded more despicable, than an attempt to subvert that belief, which affords hope and happiness to the unfortunate, the weak, and the wretched? Depend upon it, Sir, you are neither esteemed or admired, as those newspapers in the service of jacobinism and infidelity would lead you to suppose. Every honest man despises you in his breast, and laments the hour in which you returned to America. If you are zealous for the peace and harmony of this country, do not insult her inhabitants by calumniating the person whom they consider as the father of their nation. If you are desirous to preserve the morals of the rising generation, do not infuse into the minds of our youth ideas that tend to corrupt and destroy every principle of rectitude. Cease to declaim, if you can not reason, nor like an impostor, degrade philosophy, by vending her as an itinerant quack dispenses of his nostrums. Since you have arrived in a land of quiet, remain in quiet, and devote the remaining years of your life to atone for those crimes and calamities which your Rights of Man and Age of Reason have produced. These are not the words of flattery, of enmity, or of hypocrisy. They are the wishes of my heart, and I trust the sentiments of every Christian, both American and Foreigner.

CANDIDUS.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Oct. 23.

On Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, his Britannic majesty's ship Echo, Capt. Searle, from New-Province. By her we learn that some persons belonging to that Island, and intimately connected with Gen. Bowles, have lately commenced Pirating in those seas, and that they have taken several vessels belonging to Nassau. One of their vessels has been taken by the boats of the Echo, and every diligence is made use of

to catch the rest. Before the Echo left New-Province, two of the principals had been executed, and several remained for trial.

La Sensible frigate was lost about 70 miles from Trincomalle—Officers and crew saved.

The XVth number of the New York Politics is postponed until the next paper, not having arrived in time for insertion. Lucas, number 9, was inserted in our last by mistake, in place of number 8, as 8, 9 and 10 were received together.

Through mistake, a few numbers of the Virginia Gazette for to-day, are dated December four, instead of eight.

Latest Foreign Intelligence, By the Packet, continued.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Switzerland, at this moment, presents a very peculiar aspect. It is, as it were, divided into three distinct states, which have each their separate interests. These states are the five ancient petty cantons; those which adhere to the canton of Berne; and those of Fribourg and the Pays de Vaud, to which the Government has retired. The five petty cantons, at the head of which is Aloys Reding, were desirous lately of holding a General Diet at Schwitz, in order to consolidate their ancient constitution. Reding invited all the cantons to form a Diet; but it is probable the five petty cantons only will send thither representatives. The deputies of Basle, Zurich, Soleure, and Schaffhausen, united at Berne, with- out also to hold a Diet after their own manner. These have always signa- lized themselves above the rest by their power, their industry, their riches, their commerce, and, in a word, by their civilization. The five petty cantons, much poorer, have been celebrated by their ancient energy; they have always had peculiar man- ners. The Vaudeuse, who now have the government among them, follow a peculiar kind of life, and have a character and language altogether different. The Valais is already separated from Helvetia—it is probable that what remains will form three separate states. This separation, per- haps, is necessary for the restoration of union in Switzerland. In a word, it is to be observed, that in all these debates little blood has been shed, and that all parties have treated each other with a great deal of respect, though they have settled their quar- rels with arms in their hands. Bod- ies of armed men wander about through the Canton of Zurich, and commit various excesses, carrying away from the peaceable citizens their arms, money and property.

FRANCE.—ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ST. CLOUD, Sept. 30.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic Republic.

Inhabitants of Helvetia,

YOU have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signa- lized their reigns by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and inability.

In the course of the year 10, your government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French government willingly seized this occasion to honour your independence; but quickly alter- wards your different parties recom- menced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

You have disputed together three years, without understanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding. Besides, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that, I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different Governments requesting of me advice which they never followed, and sometimes abusing my name accord- ing to their interests and passions. But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolve. I will be the mediator of your differ- ences; but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the Senate shall meet at Berne.

Every Magistrate formed at Berne since the capitulation, shall be dis- solved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority.

The Priests shall be at their post. All authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.

The collection of arms shall cease.

The 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison at Berne.

The troops raised for above six months past shall be the only troops remaining in corps.

In fine all the licensed individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, shall deposit their arms at the Municipality of the Com- mune of their birth.

The Senate shall send three depu- ties to Paris; each Canton shall send an equal number.

All the citizens who for these three years past have been Landammans, Senators, and have successively oc- cupied places in the Central Autho- rity, may repair to Paris, to make known the methods of restoring uni- on and tranquility and of conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to ex- pect that no city, commune, or corps, will do any thing contrary to the dis- positions I have made known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia! awake to hope!

Your country is on the border of precipice. It shall be immediat- ly drawn from it; all men of prop- erty will second this generous project.

But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of indi- viduals who had too little virtue to sacrifice their passions and prejudices to the love of their country, People of Helvetia, you would be unwor- thy of your ancestors.

There is no man in his senses who does not see that the mediation I take upon myself for Helvetia, a blessing of that Providence, which amid to many convulsions and shocks, has al- ways favoured the existence and inde- pendence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains by which you can save the one or the other. For it is time, in- deed, for you to think that if the pa- triotism and union of your ancestors founded your republic, the evil spi- rit of your factions, should it con- tinue, will infallibly destroy it; and it will be painful to reflect that an epoch when many new Republics are aris- ing, fate has marked the end of one of the most ancient.

By the First Consul. BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State.

(Signed) MARET.

Arrête of October 3.

The Councils of the Republic, on the Report of the Minister of Marine, and Colonies and with the advice of the Council of State, decree:—

Art. I. All Foreigners are prohi- bited from bringing into the conti- nental territory of the Republic, any Blacks, Mulatto, or other person of Colour of either sex.

II. All Blacks, Mulattoes or other persons of colour, of either sex, not in the service of the State, are equal- ly prohibited in future from entering the continental territory of the Re- public, upon any cause or pretence whatever, unless they are provided with the special authority of the Ma- gistrates of the Colonies, from which they may have come, or, if they have not come from the Colonies, with the authority of the Minister of Ma- rine and Colonies.

III. All Blacks or Mulattoes en- tering the continental territory of the Republic, after the publication of the present arrête, not provided with the authority specified in the preceding articles shall be apprehen- ded and detained until they can be transported.

IV. The Minister of Marine and Colonies is charged with the execu- tion of the present arrête, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws. The First Consul. BONAPARTE.

The SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS HIS SERVICE AS OVERSEER.

HE can come well recommended, as he has lived in that calling for twen- ty seven years; he now resides at Gaddy's Tavern, which he has kept for the last twelve months; where he may be seen, or letters addressed to him will be attended to with punctuality.

T. Richards.
Charles City county, Dec. 3, 1804.

RICHMOND, December 8.

The Legislature of Virginia convened about 11 o'clock yesterday, agreeable to their adjournment of the preceding day. After the Speaker took the chair, the report of the Governor of the State was read; as also a report respecting the Penitentiary, and another regarding the Ar- mory.

COMMUNICATION.

"Mr. MUNGO ROY, Jun. departed this life on Friday last, at the house of his father in Caroline county, in the prime of life, after a tedious illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, and resigned himself with composure to Him who spoke him into existence; being persuaded that that God who made him, and whose love protected him, is "kinder than the kindest and better than the best;" that all those who trust to him can never fail of eternal happiness. He left an amiable and loving wife, and a little infant, who will feel his loss. But man's life is like the trace of a cloud; it is compared to a shadow. His wife, his child, his father, his mother, his brothers and sisters—nay, all his friends ought to be resigned to Him, who is all-wise and benevolent. Oh Roy! permit thy friend to speak the feelings of his heart—

"How loved, how valued once, avails thee not,
"To whom related, or by whom begot;
"A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
"Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be!"

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and MONCY.
PROSSER and DANVURE,
Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 3, 1804.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encourage- ment which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Man- chester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENG- LISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.
D. J. Burr.
Richmond, Dec. 6, 1804. if

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Anderson's Tavern, in the Town of New- Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Vir- ginia born slaves, consisting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms cash or credit as may best suit pur- chasers. Bond with approved security will be required on the credit sales, bearing interest from date, which will be remitted on all funds punctually paid.
December 6 1804. rawtdf

For Sale.

ON Wednesday the 14th day of Janu- ary next, (1805) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the follow- ing property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Tho- mas Goode, with its improvements, con- sisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.—Also, a square of four

Half Acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, Executrix.
LENÆUS BOLLINO, Executor.
Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1804. oawtdf

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
PER the Octavia from London, a very
handsome assortment; which he will
sell low for Cash or Produce.
Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of ge-
nuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on mo-
derate terms, by
Robert Gamble.
Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. (t f)

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.
Apply to
Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Fisher.
Richmond, October 21, 1802. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

Te the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th
December next, agreeable to the last will
and testament of Francis Guinness, dec'd,
at his late dwelling house,

The tract of Land,

WHEREON HE LIVED,
LYING in Charlotte county,
about four miles above the court
house, on the waters of Cub Creek, con-
taining 65 acres. This land is well
adapted to the culture of the common
commodities of this country; has a very
convenient new dwelling house, with three
rooms below stairs and two above, with
all the necessary out houses, a very good
paved garden, &c. &c. on a remarkable
healthy situation. There is about half
this land cleared and in good order for
cropping. There is about six bushels of
wheat and 15 bushels of rye, sown on the
premises. A further description is deemed
unnecessary, as it is presumed any per-
son inclinable to purchase will view the
land previous to the day of sale, which will
be shown by the executor living not more
than one mile from this tract. The terms
will be one third cash, and the balance in
two equal annual payments. Bonds with
approved security to bear interest from
the date, if not punctually paid, will be
required of the purchaser.

William Gaines, Ex'or.
Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1802. (t f D)

David Ross, Plff. In the District
Court of New-
Loudon now hold-
en at Franklin

AGAINST

Holeman Rice, Def't. Court house.
HE defendant Rice having left his ha-
bitation within the same district, and
his present residence not being known to
the plaintiff, he takes this method of giv-
ing the defendant notice, That he shall
take certain depositions to be used as evi-
dence in the said cause at Lunenburg court-
house on the second Thursday in January
next, between the hours of twelve and four
o'clock on that day. And the defendant
may attend accordingly if he thinks prop-
er.

DAVID ROSS.
Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber,
living in Franklin county, on Shoot-
ing Creek, the waters of Smith's river, one
pied STEER, about four years old next
spring, has no mark in the right ear; in
the left ear a half crown branded on the
left horn thus B. P. and appraised
to nine dollars.

JOHN NOWLING.
Nov. 20th, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR
Certificates of the State of Vir-
ginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.
Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 2ms

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and
Liverpool,
A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their
usual low price, for Cash or coup-
try Produce.
Richmond, Sept. 22, 1802.

I INTEND to leave this State
for some time.
WM. NIMMO.
Richmond, Nov. 16, 1802.

The high bred English Stallion,



HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1797, will
stand the ensuing season at the store of
Speed, Wilson & Co on Dam River in the
lower end of Halifax county. Terms will
be announced in due time.

JOHN WILSON.
Halifax county, 1st Nov. 1802. 1aw4t.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of
Hanover, about the middle of Sept.
last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten in-
ches high, twenty five years old
and rather spare made. I expect he will
attempt to pass for a free man, being in-
formed that he has in possession a free pass;
he went off with a white woman by the
name of Sally Davis, with whom he was
intimate for some time before their depar-
ture, and it is probable he may aid him
in imposing on the public with his pass,
or may claim him as her slave. Sally Da-
vis is between forty and fifty years of age,
tall and spare made, very brown skin, has
taken with her three children, two sons
and a daughter; the two boys are sons by
her first husband, whose name was Cooper.
Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made,
very dark skin, about twenty one years
old; the younger one is named William;
the girl is a daughter by her last husband
Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are
shoe-makers, and it is probable they will
undertake work on the road, as I believe
they are making for Georgia, they having
all been in Goochland, near Michaux's
Ferry; and being informed that Sally Da-
vis has a brother in that state. Twenty
Dollars reward will be given to any person
who will secure him in jail so that I get
him again, and all reasonable charges paid
if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.
Nov. 4, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the
Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or
Package.
Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the
PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the
County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle,
the District Court of Charlottesville, and
the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patro-
nage of a generous public, and promise
unemitted attention to all matters com-
mitted to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.
New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. 1f.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this ear-
ly opportunity of informing the
public generally, that he has removed from
the house heretofore occupied by him in
cheapside, to the large commodious brick
Lumber House, used by Mr. Thomas
Taylor as a vendue office for the last year.
This house is entirely fire proof, being
built of brick and covered with copper,
where he intends to devote himself en-
tirely to the brokerage and commis-
sion business. As he will be engaged
in no other kind, he will be able to
do that satisfaction to consignors, which
they expect from an agent. His Lumber
House is admirably calculated for the
Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any
other article subject to Storage; which
shall be done by him, at the customary
rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 1st, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual
consent. The books and papers are
in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All
persons indebted to the concern, will
make payment to him, who alone is au-
thorized to close the business; all those
having claims against the concern, will
make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.
Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
a fresh assortment of Dutch

Bolting Cloths

JOSEPH DARMSDAT.
Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will com-
mence his Annual Course, as usual, on
the first day of December next. The
Lectures will probably be concluded ab-
out the twentieth of March.
October 8, 1802. ept1D.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respect-
fully informs the public at large, and par-
ticularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rich-
mond and its vicinity, that she has taken
corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick
building, a few doors above the Post-Of-
fice, and immediately on the street leading
to the Capitol, where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BEADS, Necklaces, string and
small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted
colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.
ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-
Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.
All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and
a variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Gloves of different kinds, some very fine
Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of differ-
ent kinds.

The above articles she will sell at the
lowest price possible.
Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed
that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Of-
fice is removed from the cross street below
the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the
main street, nearly opposite to Messrs.
Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mobly,
where the business from this date will be
carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity
and punctuality in business will merit the
public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swanfdowns,
Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted
Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians,
Wildbores, Calicoes, Mullins, Irish Linens,
India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cam-
bricks, Lustrings, Perfumers, &c. &c. &c.
And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—A L S O—
Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and
Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira
Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine,
Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. 1f

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me
by Nelson Berkely, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money therein men-
tioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready
money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres,
situated on Newfound River, and
bounded by the said river, on the south;
by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the
east; by the main road on the north, and
by Landon C. Berkely, on the west. There
is on the land a small dwelling house, a
kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new
barn 20 by 30 feet. There are also young
orchards of apple and peach trees, and
more than 100 bushels of wheat have been
seeded upon the land, together with some
rye and barley. At the same time will be
sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock
of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon
and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Mer-
chant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, ad-
joining on Newfound River, within a mile
of the above tract of land, together with
an unexpired lease for six years, of the other
moiety. The above Mill will be sold to
satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above
property will commence on Monday the
3d day of January next, and continue until
the whole is sold.
Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (13d Jan.)

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at
this office.

The Executors of the late Genl

George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun coun-
ty on Difficult Run, containing 300
acres—The soil well adapted for farming
and a considerable proportion of it might
easily be improved into meadow. There
is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It
lies on the great road from the City of
Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown
to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from
Alexandria, less from the City and George
Town, and not more than three from the
Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481
acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and
Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil
is that which is said to be most favorable
to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several
never failing streams issuing from the
mountain. Part of this land is cleared and
tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of
the above counties, containing 885 acres.
Chatten's Run passes through this tract
and gives several valuable mill-seats. The
soil is similar to the above tract and equal-
ly favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of
Bull Run, containing 1600 acres—One also,
Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453
acres, and one on Wormley's line, con-
taining 183 acres. These several tracts are
in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the
soil very similar in quality, and particu-
larly adapted to the culture of tobacco,
hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated
twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres
in Frederick county. This land is in the
vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and
equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire coun-
ty containing 240 acres. This tract, tho'
small, is extremely valuable. It lies on
Potomac River, about twelve miles above
the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and
is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river
running almost round it—two hundred
acres of it are rich low grounds, with a
great abundance of the largest Walnut
and other trees, which with the produce
of the soil, might (by means of the im-
proved navigation of the Potomac) be brought
to a shipping port with more ease and at a
smaller expence than that which is trans-
ported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres
in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying
on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and
on Nansemond River. This land is con-
sidered extremely valuable by those who
are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county,
Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is
very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery
county, Maryland, containing 519 acres.
This land lies about 30 miles above the
City of Washington, not far from Kettoc-
tan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania,
containing 234 acres. This land affords
an exceeding good stand on Braddock's
road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg,
and a large quantity of natural meadow
fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by
the appellation of the Great Meadows,
where the first action with the French, in
the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mo-
hawk river, state of New-York, contain-
ing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, con-
taining 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough

Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—
ditto adjoining, 1000 acres. Indisputable
titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the
Capitol, square 634. The improvements
are, on each an elegant three story brick
house.

Four other unimproved lots on
the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14,
in square 667. These lots are advantage-
ously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexan-
dria, corner of Pitt and Princestrees, three
or four of which are let on ground rent at
2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an
acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed
with a good post and rail fence, and an-
other in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one
of them is a small building large enough
to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known
by application to either of the subscri-
bers.

Samuel Washington,

Culpeper county,

George S. Washington,

Jefferson do.

William A. Washington,

Westmoreland do.

George W. P. Custis,

Mount Washington,

Fairfax do.

Bustrod Washington,

Mount Vernon, do.

Lawrence Lewis,

Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. ept1f.

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale,
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from
12s. to 15s. per yard.
A L S O,
Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by
the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.
Wm. Wischam,
November 3, 1802. (6w.)

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring
Creek, in Prince Edward county,
about ten miles above the courthouse.—
This Land is considered to be equal in
quality to any in that part of the county,
at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on
it, and not more than one third of it clear-
ed. As it is presumed that no one would
become a purchaser without first viewing
the premises, a further description of said
land is deemed unnecessary. Any person
disposed to purchase may see the land by
applying to **William Lindsay**, living adjoin-
ing, and know the terms from him or
William Hickman, in Powhatan county,
near the courthouse, or myself in Rich-
mond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the
estate of **Alexander Stuart**, dec'd, of
this county, are desired to come for-
ward with them immediately, as we are
about to pay up the balance of said estate
to the legatees entitled thereto. As a
similar notice has been once before given,
this will be plead in bar to any claim that
may appear after the money is out of our
hands, the said legatees being residents of
Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, JEs'r.
WILLIAM POWELL, JEs'r.
Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 2w1f

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross-street leading to Shocke's
Warehouse.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well
selected and adapted to the Fall and
Winter Season,

HAVE

received by the Re-
Union, from Liverpool, and the
Octavia, from London, the balance of
their assortment, which will be sold whole-
sale or retail, on usual credit, and at mo-
derate prices, to men of established punc-
tuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. 1f.

I want to PURCHASE,

fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on
the James River Canal.

I also wish to hire a few

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.
Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public
that they have just received a neat
and general assortment of well cho-
sen

GOODS,

Suited to the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.
Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Li-
verpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching
season, which they offer for sale on mo-
derate terms. They also have for sale,
best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall
and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.